## LACE.

TWO SALES AT ONCE. Monday, April 8, we begin the sale of

The display will that day be com-plete, giving you the whole stock to select from.

LACE CURTAINS. At the same time our Lace Curtain Sale, at which will be offered one of the largest and best selections ever shown here. It will include all styles, and the prices will be less than any house in the State makes.

GO UP. These goods are on the second floor. Take the elevator.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

### BOOKS

AN HOUR WITH DELSARTE. A STUDY OF EXPRESSION. By Anna Morgan ......\$2.00 WORD STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTA-MENT, By Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. ..... 4.00 CHOPIN AND OTHER MUSICAL ESSAYS.
By Henry T. Finck....... 1.50 AN I. D. B. IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Louise Vescelius Sheldon....

16 & 18 W. Washington St.

SPRING DECORATIONS Fans for the Wall, Bamboo Portiers, Satsumia Vases and Rose Jars. Also, fine line of After Dinner Coffee and Tea Cups, Fire Screens of all descriptions. PANG YIM, Wyandotte Block, 7 Mass. Ave.

THE NEWEST CRAZE, PIGS IN THE CLOVER 

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO. 26 East Washington St. See our new line of Pocket-books.

SEE THE NEW

SIXTY-INCH BLACK LACE

FLOUNCINGS

Just received at WM. HÆRLE'S.

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THE

[Established 1853.]

## PARASOLS

UMBRELLAS.

Full lines new goods in stock.

## OUR SHIRTS"

We have received our new Shirts, and have all sizes and qualities.

NECKWEAR in new styles.

PRICES ALWAYS IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

### MINOR CITY MATTERS. COUNCIL-Adjourned meeting, evening.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN-Regular meeting, Y. M. C. A. QUARTERLY MEETING-Associa-BASE-BALL-Glasscock's and Denny's nines,

League Park, 3 P. M. ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE-Salvini's trained horses, dogs and monkeys, evening. PARK THEATER-Beach & Bowers's Minstrels,

EDEN MUSEE-Young women's boot-blacking contest, afternoon and evening. BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA-Mar-ket street, between Illinois and Tennessee.

Personal and Society. Miss Ellen Stansbury is visiting relatives

in Urbana, O. Dr. W. B. Fletcher and Dr. J. L. Thompson have resigned their chairs in the Medical College of Indiana.

In response to a cablegram from Dr. T. A. Wagner, Mrs. Wagner and her eldest son will go to Europe to join him. They leave this afternoon at 2 o'clock for New York, and sail for Havre Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Wagner will probably be gone three months.

Miss Helen McAlpin entertained a number of friends Saturday evening with cards and dancing. Those present were Mrs. Weddle, Miss Weddle and friends, the Misses Jackson. Miss Moore, Miss Hall, and Messrs. Fox, Wiles, Brinkmeyer, Thurber, Hall, Porter and Fletcher. Miss Weddle, Mr. Porter and Mr. Fletcher added much to the evening's entertainment by sough and the evening's entertainment by songs and recitations. The favors were won by Miss Moore and Mr. Brinkmeyer.

MARTINSVILLE.

Miss Elia Harris has returned from a three weeks' visit to Miss Neisler, of Indianapolis...

Miss Anna Mitchell is visiting her sister, Mrs. J.

H. Veitch, of Chicago... The teachers of the graded schools, and the trustees thereof, gave Dr. Blackstone a pleasant surprise last Friday night... Rev. Leon P. Marshall, formerly of this city, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church of Franklin... Ex-Congressman Matson was in the city during the week, the guest of friends... Miss lin... Ex-Congressman Matson was in the city during the week, the guest of friends... Miss Ida Cooper is visiting a sister in Brooklyn... Mrs. Tull Phelps and Miss Mary Graves are attending presbytery at Groveland... Miss Helen Deakins is on her way home from California. She is now at Norfolk, Neb., where she will visit friends for a few days... Mr. Weisman and mother, of Wisconsin; Mr. Clark, a prominent attorney of Indianapolis; Daniel Stewart, wife and daughter, of Indianapolis; Charles Richardson, of Louisville, Ky.: Capt. J. H. Crow, of Farmers; Mr. Clemens and daughter, of Greensburg; Marion Laymon, of Owen county; Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Whittaker, of Spencer; Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart, William Scott and Dr. Chambers, all of Indianapolis, were regand Dr. Chambers, all of Indianapolis, were registered at the artesian well during the past

Both Will Be in Session. \* The Council and Board of Alderman will both be in session to-night. The principal business will be the consideration of the ordinance for a city Board of Health.

NEW parlor goods at Wm. L. Elder's.

FOREMAN OF THE COY JURY

Purpose of Democrats to Persecute a Man Who Punished Tally-Sheet Forgers.

The Scheme They Had to Indict John L. Davis -How Witnesses Were Treated Who Refused to Assist Bailey and the Gang.

John L. Davis, of Montgomery county, is not only a farmer whose skill and industry have brought him broad lands and a good bank account, but a citizen whose influence is always for the best interests of his community. Mr. Davis was foreman of the jury that returned a verdict of guilty against Coy and Bernhamer. On that account he is hated by the Democrats, whose purpose has been, since Coy went to the penitentiary, to secure revenge on Mr. Davis. His sole offense was because he believed, from the law and facts, that Coy and Bernhamer were tally-sheet forgers. When Bailey began a system of unheard-of abuse of federal power through the last grand jury investigation of alleged election offenses, Mr. Davis was one of the Republicans whose indictment he especially desired. When the Coy trial was on Democrats of Crawfordsville and Montgomery county were particularly busy in circulating the assertion that Mr. Davis, as foreman of the jury, dared not vote guilty because the tables would be turned on him, and over the road he would go. A year ago these Democrats said that he would be indicted after the election. District Attorney Sellers knew about this nefarious scheme against Davis and others
before he resigned, and one of the reasons
for that act was because he did not want to
have anything to do with the affair. Thus
the responsibility of perfecting and carrying into execution the plans of revenge the
Democrats had marked out was left to
Bailey. The man who, under Bailey's instructions, had the management of the
scheme at the Crawfordsville end, is a
Democrat who proclaims loudly for "honest elections" about the time convenelections" about the time conventions meet, and is noted for his abuse of General Harrison during the past cam-

General Harrison during the past campaign.

About the time of the election Davis was closely watched by these Coy avengers, who a few days afterwards they were saying, "Now Davis will have to take a dose of his own medicine," and it was noised about that "Davis was a goner." About Jan. 19 six subpænas were sent to Postmaster Booe, of Crawfordsville, requesting him to employ some responsible person to serve them on George Keller, Bob Keller, William Keller, Dan Keller, Tom Lewellenand John Lewellen, who live in the section of country known as Balhinch. Mr. Booe asked W. L. Denman, a Democrat, to perform the duty. Denman at first refused, and said that he "did not want to get in any fuss;" but when assurance was given that "no trouble could come from serving the subpænas," he concluded to act, because, as he said, it is claimed, it would make him some money. He went out to Dan Keller's house, but not finding him at home, assured his mother and sister that no harm was to come to him, as it was Davis they wanted. Afterwards Denman, in serving the subpæna on Keller, said that although a man at Alamo had told where testimony could be had in regard to Davis nothing was to be done those who would testify against him. By whose authority Denman made these promises and from whom he received the information that "Davis was the man they were after," is not positively known. But it is probable that the letter received by Postmaster Booe had contained such statements.

The examination of the men summoned

master Booe had contained such statements.

The examination of the men summoned by Bailey and Claypool proved, it is charged, that the statements and promises made by Denman were true. It is said Bailey himself, in the United States grand jury room, repeated to some of the men summoned what Denman had said. Some of these men had always been Democrats until about a year ago. The witnesses came to Indianapolis Jan. 24, and were accompanied by a Democrat, who acted as agent, who, approaching one of them, asked him "if he knew of any person who had violated the election law." The man said that he knew of a Democrat who bought a man, and he knew that two Democrats had brought him some whisky and cigars the Smnday before the election, and said "they were from Cleveland and Thurman," and told him to see to it that a certain Democrat voted and he would be paid. The agent said they did not want to know anything about that. The man replied that he knew of no other instances, and he was let alone. The agent was afterwards in the grand jury room, and had a consultation with Bailey.

While the grand jurymen were at dinner information from a reliable source says Baily took one of the witnesses into a small room and asked him if John L. Davis paid him \$10 for his vote. The man said no. When the jury returned this same man was the first examined, he being questioned by Judge Claypool, who asked almost the same

the first examined, he being questioned by Judge Claypool, who asked almost the same questions asked by Bailey in the small room. Claypool wanted to know if Davis paid him \$10 for his vote. The witness answered emphatically in the negative. He was then shown a letter, which Claypool said was from a Democrat in Crawfordsville, and contained the information that Davis had paid him \$10 for his vote; "and," continued Claypool, "you might as well own up."

"If you will tell the truth on Davis we will not hurt you, but will stand by you and see you out," interposed Bailey.

"I have told the truth; and if the man who wrote that letter knows anything about what Davis did on election day he is the man you want, and you had better send for him, because I am not the man to be used as a tool against Davis," the witness replied. He was then asked if he had not at one time been a Democrat, and why he had shown his ticket to Davis before he voted? He answered this by saying that he had been a Democrat up to about a year ago, but that the party had got too corrupt even for him, and he showed his ticket to Davis, who was standing with several men at the polls, to let them know that he voted the Republican ticket, as he said he was going to do. The letter from the Crawfordsville Democrat was shown this man, but he did not have it in his hands, and, therefore, could not recognize the writing.

The next witness examined, it is said, was greeted with these words from Bailey: "Did you and Davis have a consultation last night?"

"No" said the witness

last night?"
"No," said the witness.
"You lie, sir! You know you did!" Bailey exclaimed, shaking his fist at him, and letting the witness go. When the next man was brought in he was told that his brother had just confessed and he might as well confess also. He replied that he "had nothing to confess." He was asked if he did not tell Bill Krout "that Davis had given him \$20, and he had paid \$10 on a note with a part of the

"I did not," said the witness.
"You did, sir, and you know you did!" shouted Bailey. "On the day of the elec-tion, did Davis take you into an alley and give you \$10?"

"No," was the answer.

"Yes, he did, and we can prove it,"
exclaimed Bailey. He then demanded
to know where witness got the
\$5 that he paid on a note on election
day. The witness replied that he borrowed
\$6 of his brother that day, paid \$5 on a note
and bought groceries with the other dollar.
Not a word was asked him about Democrats
who had attempted to bribe him with whisky, cigars and money. This witness was
then told to go. then told to go.

The next witness was greeted with these words: "Well, —, you might as well own up to the affair, as the others have given you away." The man replied that he had nothing to "own up to," and that he did not care what the others had done.

"You know Davis, and know that he is an expert in election times, and did Davis fix you a ticket on the day of election?"

Judge Claypool asked.

Judge Claypool asked. "Yes; and because I asked him to," was "We will stand between you and the law, and not a hair of your head shall be harmed if you will only tell on Davis," was the next thing that was said to him. The witness replied that he had not a word to tell. Then he was asked "if he and Davis did not go into an alley after he had voted," to which the witness answered

"No." Thus ended the examination of this man. When the six witnesses were examined, not the slightest evidence had been obtained against Davis. They should have sent for the Crawfordsville lawyer who had sent for the Crawfordsville lawyer who had "informed" on Davis, and examined him. The witnesses returned home and a few days afterwards a Democrat of Crawfordsville came here and saw Bailey. The attempt to indict Davis was referred to when Bailey wanted to know "how many more such men, as were sent over to testify against Davis were in Montgomery county," and, continuing, Baily said they were "well-drilled fools or had more sense than they seemed to have." The second day after the witnesses reached home a Democratic lawyer, who is thought to be the person who had written the letter to Bailey concerning Davis met the latter and denied all knowledge of the affair. Postmaster Booe took Mr. Davis to one side and told him that he had acted only in his official capacthat he had acted only in his official capacity, and had nothing else to do with the case. Even the constable who served the subpænas went to Mr. Davis and said that he had only served them in order to get the money there was in it for so doing.

Another feature in connection with this affair was a letter written by Baily to a Democrat in another county lamenting affair was a letter written by Baily to a Democrat in another county, lamenting the fact that an indictment could not be procured against Davis. This Democrat then wrote a letter to a man in Crawfords-ville, conveying the information that nothing had been done and the last letter is now in the possession of a Crawfords-ville Republican. The letter received by Booe is understood to be in the possession of the constable who served the subpænas.

### SUNDAY BASE-BALL.

Many Games with Crowds of Spectators on the Outskirts of the City.

The sunshine and crisp air, yesterday, made the conditions favorable for baseball, and on the outskirts of the city, wherever an inviting place to lay out a diamond could be found, the amateur players. from those striving for professional excellence to the unscientific pitchers of balls wielders of bats, crowds and wielders of bats, crowds gathered to witness games. The size of the crowd depended upon the number of friends the contesting nines had to cheer their plays, but the players who are brought into some kind of discipline and promised to give a game worth noting had spectators numbering anywhere from 500 to 1,000 or more. It was not what those who insist on a rigid observance of the Sabbath would commend servance of the Sabbath would commend but it was fun for the boys and the people who would rather see a base-ball game than

but it was fun for the boys and the people who would rather see a base-ball game than eat. If this Sunday playing keeps up at the pace with which it has begun, there will not be a vacant lot out of reach of the police unoccupied during the summer.

Whether organized or not, it is the proper thing to give nines such titles that the fancy and degree of culture of contestants suggest. For instance, there were out yesterday the Sharks and the Pikers, the first-named running up a score of 49 to 11, the battery of the victors being Kiney and Schuler, who, although unknown to fame, take as much pride in their work as any blue-ribbon professional. The opposing battery, whose nine has only eleven men to boast of, was Gering and Cohalone. They spent last evening in telling how it happened. The Meek and Noble-street players had a better game, as the former, with Barney and two Kelleys to fill the points, defeated their contestants by 10 to 8 in eleven innings, Many and Foley pitching and catching for the Noble-street nine. The Irish Hill Shamrocks had a struggle for supremacy with the Cadets, of the same locality, and defeated them, the score being 11 to 10. Connors and Cook served the Shamrocks at the points, while Sullivan and Duffey were in for the Cadets. Demos made a catch with one hand of which his friends are proud, and Cook covered himself with glory in making a home run. In addition to these games there were fifty or more of less significance, but not of fun. But among all the players of yesterday there were some who in a year or two no doubt will be wearing the uniform of a professional club.

The Game To-Day.

There ought to be good playing at the League Park this afternoon, when Glasscock's and Denny's nines will play. If the players take as much interest in trying to win President Brush's box of eigars as they would in defeating a League club on the pennant record, the game will be worth seeing, but after all, the way the nines are arranged promises good sport. The players

will be as follows:	sport. The player
Glasscock's Nine.	Denny's Nine.
GetzeinPitc	hersBoyle
BuckleyCat	chers Meyer
HinesFirs	
ShreveSec	ondBasset
DaileyThi	rdDenn
GlasscockSho	
Carroll Lef Whitney Cen	
McGeachyRig	htBurdick

Base-Ball Notes. The fine throwing of catcher Cross pleases

Philadelphia critics greatly. Thirty subscribers to season tickets at Columbus, O., have failed to take them, and the management feels greatly put out. The Athletics got but three hits off pitcher Ames of the Princeton club. Princeton had three men on bases in the sixth inning, and three more in the seventh, and had the hard luck not to score in the game.

The Kellehers, with Vance and Doffe the battery, yesterday defeated the Whens, who had Raffert as pitcher and Elliott and Langtry as catchers. The game was played at Haughville, and the score was 8 to 5.

Umpire, Burns. In defeating the Athletics, yesterday, the Nonpareils made twenty-three runs to the fifteen of the losing team. For the victors the battery was Peterson and Clark, while that of the Athletics was Halloran and Cashmere. Clark made a home run.

The Young Standards defeated the Coal-workers yesterday by a score of 19 to 11. Batteries, Meaning and Veiling for the Standards, and Moran and Hine for the Coal-workers. The Standards also de-feated the Spann Avenue's by a score of 9

The White Caps have reorganized with the following players: Sullivan, c.; Sughrow, p.; Duffy, s. s.; J. O'Neil, 1st b.; M. O'Neil, 2d b.; J. Cook, 3d b.; C. Cook, l. f.; Sheridan, c. f.; M. Connell, r. f. They would like to hear from Young Hustlers, North Delaware and North Illinois-street clubs, but they bar nobody. The address is 456 East Washington street.

The Young Hustlers played two games yesterday. In the morning they defeated the Springdales by a score of 25 to 13. The battery for the Hustlers was Barrett and Anderson, and Hughes and Berkey for the Springdales. In the afternoon they defeated the Eclipses by a score of 18 to 11. Battery for the Hustlers, Shea and Whittock, and for the Eclipses Piscator and Hoffman.

Boston Herald: There is one way in which Mr. Kelly can regain much of the popularity which he has lost in this city, and that is by going to the ditectors of the club, admitting the deep opposition on the part of the general public to his being made captain of the team, and for the sake of harmony among the players, and to restore good feeling with the public, declare that he does not want the position, and would not take it if offered.

### This Week's Amusements.

The attraction at English's all this week will be Prof. Salvini's wonderful collection of trained animals, 130 in all, horses, ponies, dogs, monkeys, goats, birds, etc., which give a very novel and entertaining performance. They have made a hit elsewhere. There will be matiness every day after today, and the engagement is at popular

Hoyt's funniest farce, "A Hole in the Ground," will be at the Grand the latter part of this week, by the original com-pany, with new songs and specialties. Seats will be on sale to-morrow. The attraction at the Park all this week, beginning with a matinee to-day, will be Beach & Bowers's Minstrels, an organization of thirty clever performers. There will be no advance in prices.

The Eden Musee will have a decided novelty all this week in a boot-blacking contest of twelve comely young women for

Recruits for the Guards.

The Governor's Guards, a company recently mustered into the State service. want recruits, and it is desired that all young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, who are desirous of enrolling, will meet to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the basement of the Court

### A THRIVING YOUNG CHURCH

The Good Result of Sermons Delivered from the Door-Steps of a Residence.

What a Preacher Can Accomplish When He Brings Energy and Faith to His Work-Dr. Haines on Lenten Observances.

The services at Blackford-street Methodist Church yesterday morning were devoted to a general resume of the growth of the church and of the work of its present pastor, Rev. Wilbur F. Sheridan. Although it is yet comparatively young, its development has been one of rapidity and effectiveness, and its record is one that reflects much credit upon its various pastors and officials. The origin of the church is as interesting as it was peculiar. In the summer of 1872, Dr. William H. Kendrick, a local preacher in this city at the time, began holding services on South California street, using the steps of a private residence for a pulpit. Seats were temporarily placed and open-air meetings held weekly. With the approach of winter, however, the necessity of shelter was seen, and the services were transferred to the house of Mrs. Mary Moore, on Helen street, who is still an active member in the church. As the congregation grew in size, a building was rented on Washington street, near the corner of California, which had formerly been used as a butchershop. From this locality it was decided to move further northward, and the lot, where the present building stands, was purchased for \$1,500. Dr. Kendrick sought the aid of a local quarterly conference, and through its assistance a church was built, in which he preached until he was succeeded by Rev. H. N. King, who served two years. In 1875 Rev. Joseph Whorton was given its work, and after three years of earnest labor he was followed in turn by Rev. A. F. Bridges, Rev. William McGinnis, Rev. Levi Wright. Rev. Amos Hanway and Rev. T. M. Guild, the latter closing his work in March 1885

Rev. T. M. Guild, the latter closing his work in March, 1885.

Four years ago the present pastor, who was then attending college at Greencastle, was sent to the charge by the presiding elder to serve as a temporary supply, and on Easter Sunday, April 5, 1885, he preached his first sermon, in the church that was afterward to become his regular station, to a congregation of forty persons. Serving as a supply and attending to his college work at the same time, the pastor continued his service until June, when he began a revival which lasted until the latter part of July, and resulted in a marked increase in the membership of the church. When Mr. Sheridan first took the work, the roll contained sixty-two names, to which were afterward added ten from the records of the old church, making a total membership of seventy-two. Now there are 902 members, 751 of whom have been received on probation, and 151 by letter, from the beginning of Mr. Sheridan's pastorate to the present time. The years of 1886-87 were the most prosperous in point of additions to the church roll, the total received from April, 1886, to April, 1887, being 362. During all of this time several revivals have been held, which resulted beneficially to the church, and did much toward spreading a general increase of religious interest among its members. A marked feature, though, about the four years that have ing a general increase of religious interest among its members. A marked feature, though, about the four years that have just closed, the pastor said in his sermon yesterday, has been the lack of spasmodic revivals. Every Sunday night, at the close of the services, an invitation has been extended to all who desired to seek Christ, and but few nights have passed but what some person has signified their inclinations of so doing. The ideal church, he claimed, is one in which revivals do not occur at intervals, but where its people are in continuous activity, and where its altar is ever open to sinners for repentance, as well as to candidates for membership.

ance, as well as to candidates for membership.

Of the 72 original members of the church, 5 are now dead, 7 have been excluded and 28 removed by letter. Of the 902 new members, 24 have died, 21 excluded, 9 withdrawn, 105 removed by letter, and 327 dropped from the rolls without having been received into full connection, making, to-day, an active membership of 447, of whom 329 are members in full connection. During the recent investigation of the records it has been noticed that the population with which this church has to deal is changeable, and, at the same time, a growing one.

Many improvements have been made about the church and its surroundings, an aggregate of \$2,700 having been recently spent for furniture and remodeling its interior. No debt hangs over the congregation, with the exception of the price of a new organ, which is guaranteed by the Sunday-school. In 1885 the conference was instructed by the people to register the pastor's salary at \$300 a year, but during the last two years \$1,000 has been paid him annually. The current expenses of the church in 1885 were \$55; in 1888-89 they have been so far \$220. The Sunday-school department has grown in proportion with the church proper, for in 1885 the total number of scholars was ninety, which has been increased to an average attendance of 229, with an enrollment of 400, comprising thirty teachers and officers and twenty-229, with an enrollment of 400, comprising thirty teachers and officers and twenty-six classes. In concluding his remarks upon the finances of the church, the pastor said: "According to the treasurer's report, of all our members about 150 pay with a considerable degree of regularity, and about fifty pay when they feel like it—three or four times a year. The rest pay not at all, for they are made up principally of children or old persons, who, like children, are dependent on others for support; very poor persons who have to struggle to get their bread, and some well-meaning persons who always mean to pay just as soon as they get everything else paid for, which never happens. Perhaps there may be a few, too, who are downright 'sponges,' or spiritual tramps, let me say, who propose to beat their way through life." 229, with an enrollment of 400, comprising

Other departments of church work, aside from the Sunday-school, have shown great igns of improvement, among which are the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies and the Young People's Alliance. The latter organization has grown from three classes to seven. "As I look back over the past four years," the pastor said in conclusion, "I see the imperfection of my own work. I have by no means realized my own ideal of a preacher, nor has all the work been accomplished which I have longed for. Yet there has been far more work done than I dreamed of when my work here began. If I had it to do over again, I feel that it could be better done, but withal I am duly grateful to God for the great help He has given me throughout." The Observance of Lent.

At the First Presbyterian Church, last evening, Rev. Dr. Haines took as his text Matthew ix, 14: "Then came to Him the

disciples of John, saying why do we and the Pharisees fast oft but Thy disciples fast not?" The Doctor preached this sermon in view of the lenten season. He said no one ever heard of the Lord refusing an invitation to a feast. He lived among men, associated freely with them in all innocent occupations and enjoyments. This feast at which the question was asked of Him, as a guest, was celebrated on one of the Jewish fast days. Naturally enough, then, the disciples of John the Baptist and the Pharisees were astonished at Christ's conduct. He did not pay attention to, or teach His disciples to do so, to those pious church' customs in which they had been brought up. On a Jewish fast day He went to a feast.

Beach & Bowers's Minstrels, an organization of thirty clever performers. There will be no advance in prices.

The Eden Musee will have a decided novelty all this week in a boot-blacking contest of twelve comely young women, for cash prizes. They will be at it every afternoon and evening.

I deast.

Christ's answer was prompt, kindly and full, said the Doctor. It is an answer for all time. The idea of religion which the disciples of John and the Pharisees had they made to consist very largely of ascetic observances, in penances, in abstinences of this or that sort. All these things they practiced as works of merit to soothe their consciences and purchase God's favor. consciences and purchase God's favor. Christ's idea of religion was diametically opposed to this. He began by assuring those who repented and believed on Him full and free forgiveness for their sins.

They were henceforth called upon to love and serve their heavenly Father in the joyous and faithful spirit of adopted children.

Christ's words do not forbid fasting when the circumstances seem to call for it, but He did not enjoin it as a rule, or make it a

law binding upon the church. He pre-scribed no set fast days. His answer shows the voluntary quality of fasting in the Christian church. In His sermon on the mount, while correcting the self-righteous asceticism of the Pharisees, He clearly allowed the practice itself, but He leaves the frequency, and the extent, and the occasion of its performance to the conscience and circumstances of each individual.

In the New Testament fasting is regarded, Doctor Haines continued, either as

TWO SHIFTS.

If you are out late at night you will see our work going on inside and out. On the square of Washington street, be-tween Meridian and Pennsylvania, you will see our street cleaners at work, and

up in our work-rooms you will see the night force of carpet and drapery sewers at work. We had to come to it. We have been working till midnight every

night, but the spring orders kept piling up ahead higher all the time, so now we

have two shifts, a night force and a day force. All night, too; 7 in the evening till 6in the morning. First time it was ever done in Indiana. But there are lots of "first" things in the way of progress inaugurated by

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

The Largest House in the State

What Is a Bargain?

A Bargain is a purchase whereby

THE buyer profits largely. To in-

troduce genuine bargains to the

public, we make the following prop-

osition: Bring the advertisement of

the so-called Bargain Sales to us and

we will discount the advertised price

Our immense and varied stock is

full in every department, and bar-

gains in every department await

you all week. Don't fail to visit our

Millinery Opening that takes place

Tuesday and Wednesday. (Store

Are you bargain-hunting? If so,

call and bring your bargain list

6 & 8 W. Washington St.

LOOK OUT FOR 1889

SPECIAL BREW

BOCKBEER

P. Lieber & Co.'s Brewing Co.

JAC. METZGER & CO

30 & 32 E. Maryland St.

open Tuesday until 9:30 p. m.)

along and compare our bargains.

SCHLEICHER

ASTMAN.

& LEE,

garded, Doctor Haines continued, either as a token of sorrow or a means of preparation for the discharge of spiritual duties. Many of the earlier Christians observed the ordinary Jewish fasts, but Irenæus, who died about the year 200, speaks of a fast of about a day before Easter, and says "not only is the dispute respecting the day, but also respecting the manner of fasting; some think

specting the manner of fasting; some think they ought to fast only one day, some two, and some more days; and this diversity is not a matter that has just sprung up in our time, but long ago among those before us."

Before the end of the second century it is recorded that weekly fasts were observed in the churches. They were not enforced. In the year 541 it was decreed that if any one neglected to observe the stated times of fasting he should be declared an offender against the laws of the church. In the against the laws of the church. In the eighth century the season of fasting was extended from thirty-six days to forty days. All admit that the observance of Lent is not commanded in the Scriptures, yet there is nothing in the New Testament to prohibit the individual or a church from utilizing

the individual or a church from utilizing the lenten or any other season for special religious observances if they so desire.

Many of the non-Episcapal churches call upon their communicants, the Doctor said, to observe the first week in the year as a week of prayer. The main objection to a fixed season like the week of prayer or Lent is the practical one, that by crowding religion into a special time it tends to leave the rest of the year more secular and worldly. Yet, if one feels he can make a wise spiritual use of such seasons he is free to use them. use them.

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